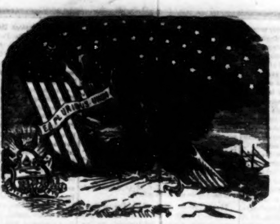
THE SATURDAY  EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers. NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance. THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

{ CLUBS—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE. }

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT!

VOLUME XXXIV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. WHOLE NO. 1731.

Original Poetry.

THE CHILD'S LAST SLEEP.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Alas, our little flower of flowers
Is gathered to her mother earth,
And to a fairer world than ours
[illegible] birth.

She turned her sweet face to the light,
She thought a rainbow spanned the air,
And when it vanished from her sight,
Lo, Paradise was there.

She laid her little hand in thine,
And motioned for one other kiss,
And with that tender parting sign,
Passed into endless bliss.

She raised her arms with gentle grace,
As though to greet some angel guest,
And with the welcome on her face,
Sank to her dreamless rest.

We watched in fear her slumbers deep,
So faint was each expiring breath,
And to the last we thought it sleep—
It was the sleep of death.

Slowly she closed, without a pain,
Her loving eyes of cloudless blue,
And when her vision cleared again,
Her heaven was cloudless too.

Original Novelet.

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER; OR, THE FATAL VOW.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
AUTHOR OF "THE LOST HEIRESS," "VIRGINIA AND MAGDALENE," "SHANNONDALE," "THE CURSE OF CLIFTON," "THE DESERTED WIFE," ETC., ETC., ETC.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER XIII.

SANS SOUCI'S FIRST GRIEF.

[illegible]

die, and put it in the hands of Cloudesley, saying,

"There, young man, you know your room; go to it, while I take this child to her mother. Good-night."

"Good-night, Cloudy!" said Sans Souci, running, and holding up her face for a kiss.

"Good-night, Fire-fly," said Cloudesley, lifting her up, and kissing her, and putting her down again.

And Mrs. Waugh led her away.

I shall pass over the domestic tornado that swept through Luckenough the next morning. We have seen sufficient of Commodore Waugh's edifying method of family discipline to understand exactly how it was. The result was that Sans Souci was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in her chamber—which was first, when Old Nick cooled down a little, commuted to a week's, and next, when uncle began to ennuyé for the company of his little Jacko, to a day's confinement. As for Cloudesley, who had come in for his full share of abuse, it was decided that he should be sent to sea immediately—nor was there any commutation of that sentence! For the affection growing up between the little girl of ten, and the youth of sixteen, was already beginning to give the Commodore uneasiness, as likely at some future time to interfere with his plans in favor of "Grim."

"Who knows when the nonsense called love germinates. I'm sure I can't remember when I—no, when Henrietta took possession of my soul, body, and estate!"

Commodore Waugh, by reason of his great services in the Revolution, as well as his high rank in the Navy, and his extensive political connexion, had ample influence to procure for his ward a midshipman's warrant, and to get him appointed to a good ship.

And the old sailor made a journey to Washington City for the purpose. And since he went upon a benevolent errand, it would be invidious to relate how much peace befell Luckenough during his absence! He came back at last, bearing the warrant that metamorphosed Cloudy into a naval officer.

Cloudesley was then dispatched to Baltimore to procure himself an outfit. And after an absence of two weeks, he returned to Luckenough to wait orders. He soon received them, to join the ship "Susquehanna" upon or before a stated day.

The intervening time was spent by Cloudesley at Luckenough, where Mrs. Waugh, Miss L'Oiseau, the maid Maria, and even Jacqueline, all devoted themselves to his service, until his linen was made up, and his wardrobe in perfect order for a three years voyage. As for Sans Souci, to the surprise of every body, she seemed [illegible]

[illegible]

Original Sketch.

PRAIRIE LEAVES.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY PRUDENCE FAY.

"I have been thinking, Cousin Annie, since we had our last conversation about the West, that it must be very pleasant living there. I want you to enlighten me farther, however. Are all the farmers wealthy? do they all use such outlandish words as *right smart* and *heaps?* and are chances for making fortunes so plenty, that all people need do, is to go out there and get rich?"

"In answer to your first question, Laura, the greater part of the farmers are very independent. Farming is done on a much larger scale here than in the East. A corn-field a mile or two miles long can be seen at any time in the country. But farmers manage very differently. They scorn the idea of selling butter and eggs, thinking it quite beneath the dignity of extensive farmers to take anything but corn and pork to market. That is left for those who live near towns, and make it more of a business to raise things to supply the market; consequently, sometimes, in cities, butter and eggs can scarcely be found, while the farmers are overflowing in the abundance with which they are blessed.

"The phraseology of Hoosierdom is singular, and very amusing to one not accustomed to it; but, among the younger portion of the community, it is becoming much more refined. Still, the words you speak of, are used by most of the people.

"More fortunes have been acquired by farming and dealing in cattle, than probably in any other business in the West. And could health be secured to a person, he need have but small fears of success. Not unfrequently, however, farmers commence with something of a capital; the sickness, incident to the country, sets in, and often continues until their all is spent.—They then become discouraged, sell out at a great sacrifice, and return, poor enough, to their native place, when, possibly, another year might have retrieved their prospects. I recollect two families who came out one autumn, settled in our neighborhood, bought farms, and commenced improving them. Mr. Noel, one of the gentlemen, after paying for his land, had considerable money to help himself with; while Mr. Knowleston could only pay part down for his, saving barely sufficient to keep his family until something might be raised. Mr. Noel had two sons and four daughters, and Mr. Knowleston had three sons and two daughters; both families well educated and very agreeable people. The neighbors at first were rather shy of them, as the air of gentility that seemed to surround them caused the country folks to keep clear.—For some weeks their appearance and prospects were discussed unsparingly. The old settlers despised the little patch of land each had taken, and thought them altogether too *fixy* for small farmers; while the young talked sneeringly of the white hands of the girls. 'I reckon they'll hev to come to it,' said one; 'they think 'cause they can paint, and do some things the rest on us can't, they'll jist rule everything.—Eastern folks allers think so!' 'Yes,' said another, 'I s'pose they think they are some, 'cause they dress smart. Nancy Summers thought so, too, when she cum from the city and begun to make all sorts of fun of country doings. But she found she weren't so dreadful smart, arter all. Now, I jist 'low they ain't no 'count. I've seed a heap of sich folks, and reckon these yer ain't no better than the rest on 'em.' While another said, 'Now, I sorter like 'em, and think they're mighty clever folks. I don't feel a bit skeery 'bout going to see 'em.' These and many more things were said; but, after a time, the tune changed. 'They weren't a bit stuck up and starchy, ef they did wear silk gowns, and sing and play that 'ar gittar.' These prejudices were finally overcome, as the young people of both families made themselves very agreeable. The girls, by lending patterns, cutting out dresses, and the like, and assisting the neighboring girls in innumerable little jobs of fancy work, worked themselves fully into the good graces of their companions. And the new-comers, in turn, felt themselves much obliged, when numberless Western dainties, in the shape of plums, pumpkins, butter, strawberry and blackberry jam, found their way into the cellars of each. They had come out too late in the season to prepare these things, for which the West is famous; but the kindness of the old settlers provided them well for the first season. Early in the spring, things began to look flourishing. Everything had been whitewashed that could be improved in appearance by that operation; even the spring-house, out-door kitchen, and the outside of the smoke-house. The kind of houses first built upon new land, unless the owner is very wealthy to commence with, is a long row of cabins, with an out-door kitchen and smoke-house, which, in time, give place to more elegant structures, in accordance with the success of the occupant.—The appearance of both places became so much improved, that passers by stopped to admire. A rustic porch was constructed over the doors of each, and wild vines were planted to run over them. The underbrush had been cleared out of the timber which grew along the creek that ran along in front of both houses. The old farmers, who had always opposed such improvements, saying they 'war no 'count,' now declared that they did 'look sort o' *fixy*, arter all.' The hot summer weather came at length; and, with it, one of those terrible seasons which Western people are often obliged to encounter. Far and near, everybody was sick. Medical aid was almost an impossibility, and those physicians who did practice, were so ignorant that the sick were better off without their aid. Mr. Noel was among the first who was attacked with the fever; his wife next, and, in a few days, all were down with it, except the youngest girl. Mrs. Noel had not long to suffer.—She died the third day. They buried her under a large maple that grew near the house—a spot she had admired; the family were too sick to direct in anything; but the neighbors knew that this would meet their approval.—Both sons and one daughter, in a few days, were carried out to rest beside their mother.—Four graves, side by side, were now under the maple. The sickness of the remainder of the family continued until the frost, which, as a blessing to the suffering, was this year sent early. Mr. Noel had planted his corn, but being unable to attend to it, it was not worth harvesting. His money was all gone, and many bills remained unpaid. He wrote to a brother at the East of their misfortunes. This brother immediately came out to take the family back with him. They had partially recovered, with the exception of Viola, who lingered, week after week, about the same. She lost none of her remarkable beauty; her violet eye was not less bright; the hectic glowed upon her cheek; and the golden, clustering curls lay upon her pure white forehead. Her fever had turned to a hasty consumption; and, when her uncle arrived, every day was regarded as probably her last. The burning heat of mid-summer had given place to the delightful temperature of Indian Summer; light was mellowed into the soft, golden, hazy hue peculiar to prairie land. The sickness had subsided, and, but for the gloom cast over the settlement by the misfortunes of Mr. Noel, and the approaching death of Viola, cheerfulness would have been restored. All endeavored to persuade Mr. Noel to stay West, as he had suffered all he probably would; for acclimation must come some time; but nothing

most independent class of people West, and if any one can, as the saying is, 'get a start,' he is secure; for, if one year proves a failure, another makes up for several. A farmer in our neighborhood, last year, raised and sold nineteen thousand bushels of corn—at a high price, too—while, for two years previous the price had been low, and the amount he had sold, much less."

Miscellaneous.

OREGON:

ITS SCENERY, CLIMATE, FRUITS, &c.

[Our attention has been called to the following extracts—published in the Keokuk (Iowa) Dispatch—as a reliable description of Oregon. The extracts are from letters received by Gen. Van Antwerp, of Keokuk, from G. H. Williams, Chief Justice of the Territory, and his intelligent lady, who is a daughter of Gen. Van Antwerp's. Oregon appears to be a highly-favored portion of the Union, and is well worthy of the attention of those who contemplate settling upon the Pacific border.—*Ed. Sat. Eve. Post.*]

NEAR OREGON CITY, June 28, 1853.

It is raining to-day, and quite cool. Mrs. McC. informs me that it is rarely any colder here than at present. A fire is quite comfortable. It is more like a spring day in Keokuk. It is always cool enough, they say, *to sleep under a blanket, and there are no musquitoes.*

I can stand in the garden here and see Mount Hood, which is always covered with snow. It is fifty miles off—but scarcely seems to be a mile! I feel as if it would be an easy thing to run over and get a handful of snow. Its height, I believe, is 16,000 feet. I am eating an apple that lay in the garret last winter without being covered. Among the vegetables, they have here some of the nicest young potatoes that I have ever tasted.

JULY 6.

I am delighted with this climate, and if it does not rain too much in winter I think it would suit father exactly. It is so pleasant to get up these summer mornings bright, and refreshed by sleep, instead of experiencing that lassitude I almost always felt at home.

SALEM, July 24

Gen. McCarver, at whose house we visited for ten days after our arrival in Oregon, is delightfully situated on his farm, near Oregon City. He has large quantities of fruit, upon which we literally feasted. He will have at least one hundred and fifty bushels of peaches this year, and many apples. Simpson White, who is his next neighbor, has more peaches and apples than the General; and will have, in two or three years, a splendid orchard of the choicest fruit.

There is more attention paid here to the raising of fruit than I have ever seen before.

and I have been visiting in the country. We have just returned from Marysville, about forty miles above here, on the Willamette. We had a very pleasant trip. On Friday we took dinner at a Mr. Mulkey's, in Benton county; a farmer that is a farmer! He has 100 cows giving milk, and three or four hundred head of cattle. Many of the farmers here are very wealthy, having large droves of horses and cattle, with land and other property in proportion.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the POST are $2, if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5 in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies, - - - - -	$5,00	Per Annum.
8 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$10,00	"
13 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$15,00	"
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$20,00	"

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club, end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents, out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust our old friends the Post-Masters, will exert themselves and get up large Clubs; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to do so.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Among the contributions to the Post during the year, will be ORIGINAL SKETCHES by GRACE GREENWOOD and by FANNY FERN—MIRIAM, THE AVENGER; OR THE FATAL VOW, by Mrs. Southworth—LETTERS FROM DEMERARA by Mrs. Denison—LETTERS FROM EUROPE by "C. G.," &c., &c.

Choice selections from foreign and domestic sources, Engravings, the News, Congressional Reports, &c., &c., shall be given as heretofore.

THE SPIRITUAL DELUSION

It would appear by a recent publication from the pen of the Rev. Adin Ballou, of Hopedale, that the "spiritual" delusion is going the same sensual road which Islamism, the Anabaptists, the Puritan Perfectionists, the Mormons, and almost all other false religious sects, have ultimately trodden. Mr. Ballou says:

"Comparatively few of the Spiritualists have as yet become aware of this Free Love developement; but it will soon be made manifest in sundry quarters. It will have something of a run, too. Mediums will be seen exchanging its significant congenialities, fondlings, caresses and *indescribabilities*. They will receive revelations from high pretending spirits, cautiously instructing them that the sexual communion of CONGENIALS will greatly sanctify them for the reception of angelic ministrations. *Wives and husbands will be rendered miserable, alienated, parted, and their families broken up.* There

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.

New Publications.

Clippings.

Original Sketches.

SKETCHES FROM THE TROPICS.

Clippings.

Miscellaneous.

General News.

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1834.

General News.

NEWS ITEMS.

A French gentleman has invented a mechanical apparatus, which, fixed on the stern of a vessel, will denote accurately her speed. It is a kind of dial, fixed to the exterior of the ship, externally, which corresponds with a similar indicator placed in the cabin. It is about to be tried on one of the English steamers.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo has commanded that on more than five carriages shall accompany any person to the church or cemetery, and the Catholics have, with few exceptions, yielded a disposition to obey this unanimously obedience.

One of the greatest benefits of the invention for casting stereo out of solid blocks of timber has not escaped us, that is the use of cotton wood hitherto considered one of the most worthless timbers for any purpose. It is found to be the sweetest, and sufficiently strong for finer barrels and all fine work.

A young man and young women were found sleeping the other night near the Delaware, at Trenton, N. J., on Monday morning of last week, when they had lain all night, having fallen down in a precipice on the night previous. The woman had both her legs broken, and the man had his back and ribs broken, and was otherwise severely injured.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, one of the "strong minded," visited Washington, and called upon President on "Women's Rights," but, unfortunately, upon a bar sinister sentiment in the independence of the other sex, by passing round a note's had to take up his collection.

Robert Hutchinson, detected in robbing the mails when he was conductor between Stage and Eastford, Conn., in March last, was convicted before the District Court of the United States, now in session at Nashville, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison.

The New York Day Book learns from authentic sources that the Know-Nothings claim that they have commenced operations in the city of Portugal, on Sir Charles Murray's property, and that he was very glad to get off with the loss of the chicken and Sydney Smith, who is in Scotland, says that he never ate a dog that he did not like.

Thomas P. Hess and Henry T. Boyd, at Thibodeaux, Louisiana, on Saturday last, fought a duel with the Liverpool dock—one meeting the other on the ground, when the other he said the result was that a fight ensued, and Hess shot Boyd dead.

Robert Vernet has returned from Yarm, Pa., where he has been for a week. He says he saw Fanny in a day or two, having given up all notions of following him as an actress.

On Sunday, of last week, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in the police court, a gentleman was arraigned for a breach of the peace, having thrown Irish into without permission. In Philadelphia, a gentleman is fined for the same offence.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, states that Mr. C. T. Nichols, proprietor of the Atheneum in that city, has received a letter from Mr. Forrest, the celebrated tragedian, Bayard Taylor, declining to read a poem at the opening of the theatrical cities of the West during the coming fall and winter season.

A mill has been started at Skaneateles for the manufacture of paper from straw. The straw is worth seven dollars, according to the new process.

The Fall Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club will commence at Gardiner's, Md., on the 15th and 17th inst., a purse to be contended for each day. Interesting.

At the annual fair of the Agricultural Society of Bucks county, Pa., the premium for the best horse are to be awarded, one to the lady who shall give the best evidence of her ability to ride, and another to the lady who shall give the most graceful style of riding on horseback.

One of Cassius M. Clay's emancipated slaves, Dr. Daniel Parker, has been arrested at Hamilton, Ohio, for passing counterfeit money.

Captain James Smith, of the brig Mary Ann of New York on a charge of having committed an outrage on the person of a female on board her last voyage, and Mr. Hall, the mate, has also been arrested and committed on a charge of having committed an outrage on a female on the voyage named. Since last night the sitting court has been engaged in the trial of the case, which is a regular brutal affair.

Captain Ericsson has an invention for the application of electricity to weaving. It has been successfully tried on looms in the shops of London and Paris as at Turin. An agent of the above has arrived in this city, and is now in New York.

The Kingston (Ja.) Journal, states that that paper has received some grain to a new and which could afford the Sierra material for paper, and which is described as a species of cane, jagger plant, cocoa nut, sassy grass, and bamboo, which grow in great abundance there. The plantain, a tree of great growth, and the leaf long of which is supposed to be a good material for paper of fine quality—there could be had in any quantity. The Kingston (Ja.) Journal suggests the establishment of a paper manufactory in that island.

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Among the passengers in the Baltic, which sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool, was Count Raimo Visconti, the new Papal Nuncio to Austria. The remains of the late Countess Visconti, who died in Paris on the 7th inst., were also on board, whence they will be conveyed to the Secretary of the Nuncio, and the Countess's daughter and also that the resignations were caused by their being offered in every part compatible with their duties.

One of the cable buildings belonging to the Gilbo Screw Company, Liverpool, was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. There are, however, other buildings immediately for the cable and two hundred persons.

The number of emigrants now out in Kansas Territory by the New England Aid Society, is about 1,200, and numbers all in good health and spirits, and pleased with the country. Many of them have already built houses, etc., and but few have sent out for them. The third company will leave in the 15th instant, and will be accompanied by Mr. Brunswick, the agent.

Forty pieces of 50 each are to be awarded in the Agricultural Department at the approaching the British kingdom, who shall most distinguish themselves in the production of the soil that they may have the honor of visiting Pris in the Imperial Exhibition of 1855.

The great Industrial Agricultural Exhibition, which commenced at Paris on the 15th inst., exhibitions including seventy-twenty-four acres of ground, and comprising the finest of the world from three sizes of a square, the entrance to which is by a grand gate, 100 feet high. In the centre of the square is a fountain, in supply which, and throughout the Exhibition, the Croton Aqueduct Company will supply the water.

Mr. Daniel Wadsworth, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, committed suicide on the 15th inst. It is said feeling, all the water which it might have taken up last night, having fallen down a precipice on the night previous. The woman had both her legs broken, and the man had his back and ribs broken, and was otherwise severely injured.

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The Right Rev. J. H. Wainright, Protestant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, died in that city recently, in the 52d year of his age.

Lieut. Joseph C. Welch and Sergeant Geo. Terrell, of Company B, 2d Dragoons, have ordered their resignations to the Secretary of the Army, and the Washington Star learns that the resignations were caused by their being ordered to duty not compatible with their views of propriety.

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The great Industrial Agricultural Exhibition, which commenced at Paris on the 15th inst., exhibitions including seventy-twenty-four acres of ground, and comprising the finest of the world from three sizes of a square, the entrance to which is by a grand gate, 100 feet high. In the centre of the square is a fountain, in supply which, and throughout the Exhibition, the Croton Aqueduct Company will supply the water.

Mr. Daniel Wadsworth, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, committed suicide on the 15th inst. It is said feeling, all the water which it might have taken up last night, having fallen down a precipice on the night previous. The woman had both her legs broken, and the man had his back and ribs broken, and was otherwise severely injured.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, one of the "strong minded," visited Washington, and called upon President on "Women's Rights," but, unfortunately, upon a bar sinister sentiment in the independence of the other sex, by passing round a note's had to take up his collection.

Robert Hutchinson, detected in robbing the mails when he was conductor between Stage and Eastford, Conn., in March last, was convicted before the District Court of the United States, now in session at Nashville, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison.

The New York Day Book learns from authentic sources that the Know-Nothings claim that they have commenced operations in the city of Portugal, on Sir Charles Murray's property, and that he was very glad to get off with the loss of the chicken and Sydney Smith, who is in Scotland, says that he never ate a dog that he did not like.

Thomas P. Hess and Henry T. Boyd, at Thibodeaux, Louisiana, on Saturday last, fought a duel with the Liverpool dock—one meeting the other on the ground, when the other he said the result was that a fight ensued, and Hess shot Boyd dead.

Robert Vernet has returned from Yarm, Pa., where he has been for a week. He says he saw Fanny in a day or two, having given up all notions of following him as an actress.

On Sunday, of last week, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in the police court, a gentleman was arraigned for a breach of the peace, having thrown Irish into without permission. In Philadelphia, a gentleman is fined for the same offence.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, states that Mr. C. T. Nichols, proprietor of the Atheneum in that city, has received a letter from Mr. Forrest, the celebrated tragedian, Bayard Taylor, declining to read a poem at the opening of the theatrical cities of the West during the coming fall and winter season.

A mill has been started at Skaneateles for the manufacture of paper from straw. The straw is worth seven dollars, according to the new process.

The Fall Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club will commence at Gardiner's, Md., on the 15th and 17th inst., a purse to be contended for each day. Interesting.

At the annual fair of the Agricultural Society of Bucks county, Pa., the premium for the best horse are to be awarded, one to the lady who shall give the best evidence of her ability to ride, and another to the lady who shall give the most graceful style of riding on horseback.

One of Cassius M. Clay's emancipated slaves, Dr. Daniel Parker, has been arrested at Hamilton, Ohio, for passing counterfeit money.

Captain James Smith, of the brig Mary Ann of New York on a charge of having committed an outrage on the person of a female on board her last voyage, and Mr. Hall, the mate, has also been arrested and committed on a charge of having committed an outrage on a female on the voyage named. Since last night the sitting court has been engaged in the trial of the case, which is a regular brutal affair.

Captain Ericsson has an invention for the application of electricity to weaving. It has been successfully tried on looms in the shops of London and Paris as at Turin. An agent of the above has arrived in this city, and is now in New York.

The Kingston (Ja.) Journal, states that that paper has received some grain to a new and which could afford the Sierra material for paper, and which is described as a species of cane, jagger plant, cocoa nut, sassy grass, and bamboo, which grow in great abundance there. The plantain, a tree of great growth, and the leaf long of which is supposed to be a good material for paper of fine quality—there could be had in any quantity. The Kingston (Ja.) Journal suggests the establishment of a paper manufactory in that island.

Mr. Samuel Nichols, editor of the Sunday Mercury, Cincinnati, was arrested on Saturday last on a charge of having committed an assault and battery upon Mr. Wm. Hall, a reporter of the Gazette, on the 15th inst. The assault was committed by the former in an attempted to jump from the platform while the latter was passing under with his fist sticking out of the wheel passing over his left leg. He was at once arrested and fined \$5 and costs, and in a rage and seven children.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

It is somewhat singular that there should be any difficulty in the construction of the laws of the naturalization laws of this country, as they have been in force for so many years, and the interpretation of them so very vague and indefinite. Nevertheless, there are very vague and indefinite. Nevertheless, there are very many conflicting views on the subject, and few, very few persons have taken them in the right. To simplify the subject, we really familiar with the laws of naturalization, and have for a very long period interested in the matter, and we have, therefore, carefully examined and re-examined them, and have come to the conclusion that they are not only simple, but easily understood. We, therefore, subjoin the following, (taken from the statutes of the United States,) which will be found to contain all that is necessary to be known:

Any free white person may be admitted to become a citizen, and must take a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to renounce all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and especially, by name, to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was previously a subject or citizen. He must also swear that the application is a bona fide one, and that it is made in order to become a citizen of the United States of the Constitution of the United States, and to be attached to the principles and happiness of the same." The applicant must also swear that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and must take a solemn oath to that effect before the admission to citizenship. He must also swear that he will support the laws, and must take a solemn oath to that effect before the admission to citizenship. He must also swear that he will support the laws, and must take a solemn oath to that effect before the admission to citizenship.

Any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to citizenship, and must take a solemn oath to that effect before the admission to citizenship. He must also swear that he will support the laws, and must take a solemn oath to that effect before the admission to citizenship.

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POLITICAL NEWS.

Iowa.—According to the official canvass of Governor (Fairbanks) is elected over Clark (Anti-Nebraska) by 177 majority. But Clarke's friends contend that he is elected by 1,000 majority, and will contest the seat, and will contest the election.

New York.—The Whig Convention at Syracuse, on the 15th inst., was numerously attended. Mr. Seward, in his speech, declared that he had been doing a lucrative business at the bar, and was not a candidate for any office; he accepted in case a sick child by administering Catholic wine, and which had been poisoned, and been scratched with a pin. He had also attempted to save a man from the fangs of the politics of paper, upon which words had been written. The man was convicted, and sentenced to a term of sufficient evidence, but after his discharge he was attacked by a number of Democrats, and severely beaten by the Know Nothings.

When three were taken up for the murder, the negatives seemed to preponderate largely. On the following day, the 12th, a large and excited meeting was held in the Court House, and addressed by the leading candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor before both parties. A resolution against the Know Nothings. A resolution against the Know Nothings was carried by a large majority. The candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor were both present, and addressed the meeting. Clark is a thorough Know Nothing, and has been Speaker of the Senate of Ohio. Clark's friends contend that this is a good test—and will contest the election.

Wisconsin.—The Democrats have carried Arkansas by a large majority. Messrs. Rust, Democratic Governor, and Johnson, Democratic Lieutenant Governor, and the Legislature stands, on joint ballot, 74 Democrats to 24 Whigs.

Maine.—It is probable that Morrill's plurality will be about 5,000. The Democrats have elected the governor. Latest received is that Morrill is elected by 5,000 majority.

Pennsylvania.—At the recent Prohibitory Liquor Convention held at Harrisburg, the following Resolution was almost unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the Hon. James Pollock has, in his official capacity, declared the unconstitutionality of the Constitutionality of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and has therefore refused to sign such a law, it shall be enacted, we take pleasure in recommending him to the favorable consideration of the friends of the temperance cause throughout the State.

At the recent Democratic Mass Meeting, to celebrate the adoption of the Federal Constitution, held in Independence Square, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the cardinal principles and spirit of the Federal Constitution are now assailed by the Democracy, in that of equal privileges to all men, without regard to their religious opinions, and equal participation in the conduct of the government, are the principles of the constitution, whether of native or foreign birth, and classical principles of the Democracy of the nation.

Resolved, That the doctrine which would exclude our fellow-citizens of foreign birth, or any religious persuasion, from the full rights and privileges of the American Governments, is subversive of the principles of liberty, and the power of the Nation, and is in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution of our adoption.

Resolved, That the administration of President Franklin Pierce has been directed with a view to the best interests of the whole country, and that the President's enlightened approval of the recent legislation of Congress for the donation of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, to actual settlers, is in accordance with just principles of Constitutional construction, and with the true spirit of the principle of self-government, and cordially receives the approbation and support of the Democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That the Democratic nominees for State and county offices, and the Democratic Committee of Vigilance, are entitled to the confidence and support of the Democracy.

Indiana.—In Governor Russell's district, the Democratic Convention had been unable to agree upon a candidate for Congress, and the man delegate having been refused a hearing, the Democratic Convention adjourned sine die, leaving the district without a candidate. Mr. Russell's friends contend that he is elected. It will be remembered that Foscick was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Lieut. Governor, and Hendricks, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hendricks, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hendricks, Democratic candidate for

Selected Poetry.

COMING TO THE FAIR.

BY MRS. FRANCES DANA GAGE.

I'm coming to the fair, Friends,
I'm coming by and by,
I'm coming to the fair, Friends,
Will you not meet me there?
Will you not meet me there, Friends,
With your best horse for there, Friends,
Upon the course and ride against
Whom whom of the country pass?

Those ladies of the farm, Friends,
Those types of sister toil,
Oh be they that not a seed,
Can point me to their spoil,
Let us meet and join hands, Friends,
In kindness there also,
Hold a jubilee for labor,
Upon that race old place.

All? we meet here this glory
Of "old time" past and gone,
If we listen to the story,
Of the other fathers on,
The toil but many a tale, Friends,
Of struggles strong and hard,
Ties in lofty pride and freedom,
His fearless heart's reward.

The mountain-peak and veil wrapper
Of years long, long ago,
Which hear the old and honest
His father used to do,
Or see him down at even time
To tell the story of,
To the young and fond worship
In the forest days of yore.

Of flame and bloody condition,
Of carnage and of woe,
The sacrifice—the lamenting pile,
Don't let the remembered for,
But they come, these deeds of valor,
With their and sainted name,
And piled there mutest lifelong of
Those shield and warrant.

Is it not meet that we, Friends,
Should meet beneath every sky
The glorious memory of our
Our tyranny and power?
Ages! send upon the land, Friends,
Wherever bleed, made rich the land—
Meet and pile high, the fruits of Peace,
Where these old values stand.

Come with the myrtle and mistle,
The plough, the hoe, the spade,
The harvest and the flower,
The tool of every trade;
Come, come, and bring our trophies
Of science and of art,
From every zone and village,
With a free and joyous heart.

Bring the produce of the soil, Friends,
The ripe and golden grain—
Bring cattle from a thousand hills,
The horse with flowing mane;
And come ye youths and maidens,
Come on, both high and low,
Bring flowers, and smile of glory,
As the Heaven's bended bow.

With smiles and kindly greeting,
To labor's feast we'll come,
Our offering on its lofty shrine,
A blessing from the home!
Where Might was over the voice,
And clubs crowd the throng,
We'll tell our power is peace to God,
And sing our labor song.

St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 1854. —*Olive Cultivator*

Pictures of Life.

HARD TIMES.

BY MRS. N. E. ROBINSON.

"Jane needs a new cap, Mr. Browne. His bid one is quite shabby, and takes a long time to church."

"He must wear it, if it is. Boys are a great expense, certain."

"But you forget, husband, that he has worn it a time; he really looks very shabby, now."

"Hard times, Mrs. Browne, hard times. Money is as tight as—as the bark of a tree. I never had such to get a cent, or to keep one after I have got it."

"I didn't think Jesse has drawn very heavily on your purse, for the child has had scarcely anything this winter," added the wife.

"Mr. Browne, coal is ten dollars a ton! Don't speak of new caps in these hard times."

"High, certainly, husband; what is it?"

"And wood the same a load! It's anecdotal!" interrupted Mr. Browne, growing warm with his subject.

"But the children must have beds and meat, and clothes, just the same as when coal and wood was lower. These are necessary articles that cannot be dispensed with."

"I'm meat economist, with! Mend up the old clothes, and send the boots to the shoe maker a patch or two would do, but it is such a much, and makes them almost as good as new," advised Mr. Browne, who was very particular about having comfortable clothes for his family. In fact, in his estimation, being sufficient to condemn a coat or a vest.

"I was hoping to be able to get the girls new bonnets this winter, as their present ones have been in wear two seasons with very small alterations, and I suppose they will have to go without," continued the wife, in a disappointed tone.

"Of course they will! Clarke tells me the factor was twelve twenty-five yesterday. I wonder what the country is coming to?"

"But the poor will test these high prices more than we do. Think how much less we shall be benevolent to them, than we have been widows with large families of small children to work up and help pick Mrs. Riley's wash month; the last time I was in, she had but a miserable fire, though the day was bitter cold. She would not very gratefully for a little wood," rejoined benevolent Mrs. Browne, who had given the woman in question many a good dinner.

"Charity begins at home, especially when economy is a shilling's pound, and silver grows in proportion," replied the husband emphatically, leaning over and lighting a cigar by the glowing anthracite, and then, tipping his chair back to an easy position, he seemed himself by puffing the smoke out in thick, curling wreaths.

"Mr. Browne, how much did that cigar cost?" asked his wife.

The incidental addressed didn't appear to be sensible that he had been spoken to, until the question was repeated.

"How much did that cigar cost, did you ask? Four cents only, and cheap at that. Extravagance! Zounds may be never had the money ought to be more profitably spent; I purchased a new cap for Jesse for instance or buying Mrs. Wilson a new groceries every week."

Mr. Browne suddenly bethought himself of a most pressing engagement, and left the house without answering this pertinent inquiry. He was still smiled meaningly, and went on sewing. She had heard a great deal about "hard times" for several months. Did it not occur to her that the money might be more profitably spent; in purchasing a new cap for Jesse for instance or buying Mrs. Wilson a new groceries every week?

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Mr. Browne entered his store in a very disagreeable frame of mind, which was not improved by the sight of a number of persons standing around the stove, discussing the "hard times" topic. He walked directly to the desk, and began looking over some papers, which were lying upon it, with a very important air, as if he had business of the most urgent nature to attend to. Several persons came in, and left, but he still remained at his post, apparently deeply engaged in his writing. At length, the last one left, and he was alone. He then arose, and walked to the door, and looked out upon the street, but there was no one in sight. He then returned to his desk, and sat down, and began to write, but he soon threw down his pen, and leaned his head upon his hand, and thought.

"Yes, I am a fool," he said, at last, aloud, "a fool to be troubled with such thoughts as these. Why should Mrs. Riley's wash month, or Mrs. Wilson's groceries trouble me? I am able to do it, and I will. I'll not be mean enough to withdraw my charities from the poor, because I am called upon to pay a little more for my own comforts. I'll not be so contemptible. I'll not be so mean. I'll not be so—so—" and he arose, and walked the floor in a very excited manner.

"Mr. Browne, I've come to see if you can't let me have a little more wood," said a timid voice at the door.

"Mrs. Riley, I'm sorry, but I can't. I'm out myself, and have been trying to get a load for two days. I'll send you some as soon as I can get it," he replied, in a kind tone.

"Thank you, sir, I'm much obliged to you, and I'll be sure to pay you as soon as I get my washing done," said the woman, as she turned away.

"Mrs. Riley, stop a moment. I've changed my mind. I'll send you a load this afternoon. I'm ashamed of myself for having refused you. I'll not be so mean again. I'll not be so contemptible. I'll not be so—so—" and he walked the floor in a very excited manner.

"Mr. Wilson, I've come to see if you can't let me have a little more flour. I'm out, and have no money to get any with. I'll pay you as soon as I can get my washing done